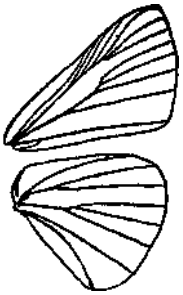
Genus OLIGORIA, Scudder



Butterfly.—The antennae are as in the preceding genus; the palpi have the third joint minute and almost entirely concealed in the thick vestiture of the second joint The neuration is represented in the cut.

Early Stages.—We know very little of these,

and there is here a field for investigation.

(i) Oligoria maculate, Edwards, Plate XLVI, Fig. 35, $ (The Twin-spot).

Butterfly.— The upper side of the male is as shown in the plate. The female closely resembles the male, but the spots on the fore wing are larger. On the under side the wings are brown, almost as dark as on the upper side. The primaries are whitish near the outer angle. The spots of the upper side of the primaries are reproduced on the lower side. The hind wings have three conspicuous pearly-white spots about the middle, two located one on either side of the second median nervule, and one removed from these, located between the upper radial and the subcostal nervule.

FIG. 176.—Neuramaries

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Expanse, $, 1.40 inch: $, 1.50 inch.

Early Stages.— But little is known of these. This is a Southern species, found abundantly in Florida, and ranging northward into Georgia and the Carolinas. A specimen is reported to have been taken near Albany, New York, and diligent collecting may show that it has a far more northern range than has heretofore been supposed.

Genus POANES, Scudder

Butterfly.—The antennae are short; the club is stout, bent, acuminate at the tip. The third joint of the palpi is slender, cylindrical, short* The neuration of the genus is shown in the cut

Early Stages.—Nothing is known of these, and they await investigation.

(i) Poanes massasoit, Scudder, Plate XLVII, Fig. ai,- 4 ; Fig. 22, ? (The Mulberry-wing).

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